INTERESTING FROM VENEZUELA.

General Paez and the Political Events of that Republic.

> Ato. de. de General Pacz.

CARACAS, Nov. 30, 1852. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD: -

Dear Sir-Your paper is almost the only one in the United States which devotes any considerable space to South American politics, and hence it is sought after and read with much interest by many of us who dwell in the "Sister Republics," as they are called. But what particularly recommends the Hexard to all reflecting men, is the impartiality with which it admits into its columns the statements and opinions of men of all parties, leaving a disserning public to make up their minds from all the light which may be thrown upon any particular question or event. Thus, you make the public the ury, and your columns furnish the testimony of eres and the arguments of counsel on both sides. Who ought to refuse to be thus tried by a jury of the country? Only he or they who fear the light, or who choose to neglect the opportunity afforded by your paper, of presenting to the world such facts or observations as may aid the cause of truth. A Spanish priest, a writer of medern, regenerated Spain, the distinguished James Balmes, in the preface to his valuable work, ontitled "Fundamental Philosophy," very appropriately remarks that "In our day error cannot be restrained by mere repression—it must be stilled by an abundance of truth." Let him only, then, complain, who cannot, or will not, furnish that wholesome abundance. In the investigation of truth whether mathematical, philosophical, or historical, the recommendation, "In medio tutissimus ibis," placed at the head of the article or narrative to which this letter is directed, has no application whatever. That advice of the Roman poet "You will be mest safe by adopting a middle course," was not given for the purpose of arriving at the truth on controverted points The writer of the article has applied the quotation improperly; as we say in Spanish, "he has dragged it in by the hair of the head -la ha traide por los Cabellos." He ought rather to have remembered the advice of Pope-

A little learning is a dangerous thing— Drink deep, or taste not, the pierian sp

In the numbers of your valuable paper of the 24th June and 27th July last appeared an article, occupying in all upwards of twelve closely printed umas, under the title of "The Republic of Venesucle. A narrative of the principal political events that have occurred since her formation as an independent republic, in 1830, up to the present day— by an impartial observer." The article, or rather book, we should say, considering its length, under a show of impartiality, is evidently written by a friend of General Monagas, the present lord and master of poor Venezuela-and when I say General Monagas, be it understood that, in violation of all rules of composition, but in perfect conformity with the political fact, I mean both Monagas the First and Monagas the Second-the two brother generals, José Tadeo Monagas and José Gregorio Monagas, the last and the present President of this country -that political phenomenon, the Castor and Pollux of Venesuela-two distinct individuals, but yet constituting one single political person. The writer of the article endeavors to exculpate brother General José Tadeo Monagas from the charge generally made against him, and still more generally believed, that he, the first aforesaid brother, was the author, instigator, and perpetrator of the bloody massacre of members of Congress, committed on the B4th January, 1848, in the very House of Representatives. He even tries to palliate that burchery, and, of course, attacks the uncompromising opposent of that bloody coup d'état, the illustrious defender of his country's freedom, General José Antonie Paez; and endeavors to throw the responsibility of the act on what he has been pleased to call the party of General Paez.

As a defence of General José T. Monagas against that charge, the narrative, article or essay in questions.

As a defence of General Jose T. Monagas against that charge, the narrative, article, or essay in question, is a complete failure. As often as, and wherever, Monagas may be put on trial for that appalling orime, before an impartial and unintimitated jury, the verdict must be—"guilty" That the assessination of the representatives of the people was the work of General Jose Tadoo Monagas is a nall astabilished fact and a unbiasand individual was the work of General Jose Tadeo Monagas is a well established fact, and no unbiassed individual, afther in this or any other country, doubts or pre-tends to doubt it. Let it be borne in mind that be-fore the meeting of that unfortunate Congress, in January, 1848, it was generally rumored, (as the water of the narrative himself says.) that the Presi-dent, General Jose T Monagas, would be called to an account in that Congress for his alleged violations of the constitution and laws of his country Among other significant acts, President Monaga had disarmed what is here denominated the active Among other significant acts, President Monagas had disarmed what is here denominated the active or ordinary militia, who are by law required to pro-vide their own arms, that is, the unpaid citren soldiers; and he called into service the militis of reserve, who are not required to furnish their own arms, but are paid when in service. All this was in over violation of our laws.

n open violation of our laws.
On the evening of the 23d of January, (the day seconding the butchery in Congress,) the first batta-ion, composed of 500 men, commanded by Coloneis fanuel Blanco and Manuel Ojeda, and the second

battalion, composed of 400 men, commanded by Mauricio Blanco and Pedro Ramos, were called out

On the 24th of January, 1848, the day of the massacre, there was the following imposing array of troops under arms in the city of Caracas, where Congress was assembled, viz: the Petere ostitalion, Congress was assembled, viz: the Petere battallon, composed of 800 men, commanded by Saiuzilano Plaza and ——Fagundez, quartered in the old Convent of San Jacinto; the squadron of Chacac and Sabana Grande, commanded by Leandro Arocha, stationed on the road leading to the adjacent village of Petare; the company of chasseurs belonging to the first battalion, and commanded by Tito Alfaro, belonging to the second battalion; a squadron of cavairy, being the body guard of President Monagas himself, and quadron No 2 of the line, commanded by Petro Maturel All these bodies of troops were commanded by triends and adherents of President Commanded by friends and adherents of President General Monagas The country was at peace with all the world, and the government had not a single enemy in ayms in the whole length and besides an the world, and the government had not a single enemy in arms in the whole length and breath of the republic. On the 24th of January the exposition, or information, of the Provincial Deputation of Carseas, dated December 10, 1848, against the alleged arbitrary acts of President Monagas, was read in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Standing Committee on Infractions of the Constitution and Laws, and on that very day, before any further action was had, or could be had, the house was invaded by the aforesaid armed militia of reserve, several of the members were shot down, and the House dispersed. On the 25th January, the succeeding day, President General Monagas caused to be published or printed an address, in which he very appropriately termed the bloody transaction of the 24th "a scandalous and lamentable crime," and the representatives of the people were compelled to meet again in Congress, several of them having been actually carried from their houses or the residences of foreign ministers. On the 26th, President General Monagas went into the building where Congress was assembled, and watched the members during their deliberations, and thereupon, on motion of one of his varrieurs, that multilated and inenemy in arms in the ole length and breaking during their deliberations, and thereupon, on mo-tion of one of his partisans, that mutilated and in-timidated Congress passed a law, which Monagas signed, pardoning all political crimes committee since 1830. If the act was "a scandalous and lamentable crime." be it remembered that no investi-gation was ever made, and that no one was ever tried or punished for it; on the contrary, in 1849, a law was passed declaring the 24th of January

law was passed declaring the 24th of January, 1848, a glorious day, and ordering it to be observed with public rejoicings, and General Monagas approved of and signed this law. The information, or accusation, presented to the House, against Monagas, was never taken up.

This plain parrative of uncontroverted and publicly notorious fasts it sufficient to establish the source and object of the bloody transaction which took place in this city. The massacre of the 24th of January is the political garment of Monagas. Like the tunic of the Centaur sent to Hercules, it is saturated with poisoned, consuming, avenging blood; he may attempt to pull of the fatal dress, but in vain—he cannot escape its withering effects. blood; he may attempt to pull off the fatal dress, but in vain—he cannot escape its withering effects. It is the dress of his own selection, and by him ence called glorious and splendid (See the law of 1849, sanctioned by him, declaring the 24th of January, 1848, a glorious day) Let him not now indeavor to cast it off as an old and useless garment—no, let him wear it to serve as a warning to later generations.

Nor own the atrovious deed be excussed or palliated by the assertion that Congress had conspired against

by the assertion that Congress had conspired against President Monages, and intended to remove him unjustly. Similar protexts have always served marpers when they have found it convenient to de strey the national representation atroy the national representation. Thus Casar complained that the Roman Senate and Pomery had conep red against bim, and he marched his vote-parts are not Bond, and the Senate. Cromwell complain of the Parliament, and, having discovered that "the Lord had done with them," shut up the House and sent the members about their business. In a similar manner did Mapoleon Bonaparte discover that the Council of Five Handred were conspiring, and he dispersed the Assembly; and thus, finally, did Louis Napoleon, "the nephe wof his uncis," find out that the French Chambers were conspiring against his country, and he consummated and thus, inally, did Louis Napoleon, "the nephew of his uncis," and out that the Franch Chambers were conspiring against his country, and he consummated his cosp d'stat, and kindly consented to become the guardian of that country's institutions. And as these much wronged and patriotic individuals after, wards had their senates, their parliaments, councils, or their chambers, so have the first and the second Monagas had their Congresses too. But even admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Coagress of Venexuela were plotting against President Monagas, and that they intended to remeve him unjustly, such a state of things would not justify him in attacking the House of Representatives and murdering its members. The Congress of Venexuela were acting within the power's granted to them by the constitution, in receiving the information presented to them by the Previousi Deputation of Oarscoas against Monagas, and the duty of the latter was to submit. A contrary doctrine would destroy all constitutional government.

It is not my intention te point out the many errors and misrepresentations contained in the year joing article written by the so called impartial observer, but the following instances will show what reliance is to be placed in the narrative for historical accuracy. In the first part, published in the Herrallo of the 24th June last, the writer asys that the Liberator, Simon Belivar, was maned President of Colombia after his return from

published in the HERALD of the 24th June last, the writer asys that the Liberator, Simon Bellvar, was mamed President of Colombia after his return from his campaign in Peru, when every person at all conversant with the history of Colombia knows that Bolivar had been elected President before he left for Peru. The writer states, in several places, that Bolivar died on the 17th of September, 1830; but here again he is mistaken, for Bolivar died in December of that year. He asserts that General Paez "made a tour to the plains of Apure, in 1847, where he exercised the most tremendous influence amagn the inhabitants," and, "that this was part of the plan of the Paesistas fer securing to themselves an easy victory over Monagas in the coming Congress." The assertion is utterly false; General Paez was not in Apure at any time in 1847. He says that three hundred prisoners taken by General Guerrero were drowned in crossing rivers; this is untrue. General Guerrero, on the occasion alluded to, had not over one hundred prisoners, and not a single one of them was drowned. It would be tedious to go over the many errors and inaccuracies contained in the narrative, to say nothing of the false coloring, and the ascribing of improper motives to many actions and occurrences harmless in themselves and which, if we had not now the light afforded us by the astute writer of the narrative, would have been passed over by an unobserving world as not particularly indicative of cril. Indeed, as we shall presently show, the civilized world my general does not agree in opinion with the learned writer of the narrative as to the acts and motives of General Paez, though the author of the article may, perhaps, contend that General Paez, or his all powerful party, have bribed and corrusted even foreign writers, foreign nations, statesmen and petentates; or that these, when they have admired and praised the actions and political conduct of General Paez, up to the time of his country, nor take up arms until after Congress was attacked by an armed fo

litical character drawn by his own friends and panegyrists. The following are literal extracts from the narrative:

"To those who have read our memoir thus far, it must be a foregone conclusion that, from the commencement, the political disturbances have arisen from the struggle for accendancy between the military and the civil parties, and since 1840, the liberal Paez was the type of the civil party, Monagas, of the military, and Gusman, of the liberal * * The difference between the military and civil party dates as far back as the time of Bolivar, whose policy was always to keep the military men uppermost, in order to aid keep the military men uppermost, in order to aid his monarchical intentions * * * We annex to this memoir a condensed translation of the constitution, memor a condensed translation of the constitution, the same now in force at the present time. It is a very excellent constitution. The great defect, however, in Venezuela, is the standing army, and until that power is thrown down the republic will always be exposed to danger."

Now, then, Monagas, by open war, attacked and endeavored to dastroy "that very excellent constitutions."

Now, then, Monagas, by open war, attacked and endeavored to destroy "that very excellent constitution" on two distinct occasions, and in 1818 stabled it to the heart. The great defect in Venezuels is the standing army—Menagas is the type of the military party, Paez of the civil. Is not the whole story told in these few lines?

With the above quotations, Mr. Editor, I leave the narrative for the present, and will now proceed to give you a few extraots from English, French, and American writers, relative to their estimate of the military services, and the political conduct and character of the illustrious exile, General Paez; also some proofs of the opinions entertained of him in the most enlightened nations, and by most distinguished state-men; of the appreciation of his military services and patriotism by his companion-in-arms, the illustrious Simon Bolivar, and by his own country and countrymen, when they were not under the influence of "the type of the military party" And I do this, Mr. Editor, to show you, free and enlightened citizens of these United States of America, that when you have honored the illustrious Paez with a public reception, and continue to harbor and respect the military tarting the property and the property and the trunce of the civil party." You ception, and continue to harbor and respect the modest exile, that "type of the civil party," you have not acted hastly, nor honored "a man to fame winknown." Some of the "xtracts will serve to show the position, influence and celebrity of General l'acr. before the world as a military man, and then re-member that he sacrificed that position, helped to create and support "that very excellent constitution," and deliberately became "the type of the

civil party" in Venezuela.
In the work, in two volumes, entitled "Resolloctions of a Service in Venezuela and Colombia," published in London, 1828, written by a British published in London, 1828, written by a British officer who served for three years during the revolutionary war in those republies, the following passages are found on pages 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 186, and 192, of volume 2.—"The brave General Paez received me, though a stranger, with the greatest cordiality, and seeing me weak from a wound which I had reesived in the engagement with the Spaniards, generously offered to yield up all his own little accommodations till I should be only the property.

quite recovered.

"This heroic and noble-minded man has derived all his ideas and virtues from nature. Nurtured in a country perfectly uncivilized, without the advantages of either wirth or fortune, he has, by his own personal merit, his prowess, and undaunted courage, raised himself, through the incidents which have from time to time occurred to him during the reveal times to through the incidents which have from time to time occurred to him during the revolutionary con-test, to the command of by far the most effective and useful native force of any in the country. " " " He does not appear to have entertained any wish to aggrandize himself at this period, nor indeed at any subsequent one, as his conduct has ever been marked with a most perfect disinterestedness and indifference, as to his own advantage, in every action of his life " To enumerate all the anecdotes of this extraordinary man would more than fill a volume, so numerous and romantic are aneedotes of this extraordinary man would more than fill a volume, so numerous and romantic are the actions of his life. One of them, which is truly characteristic of his bravery and resolution in cares of emergency, and which illustrates his military character. I will relate Bollwar was in the plains of the Apure, with his troops in a starving condition, and without the means of procuring food for his army unless he took a circuitous march of many leagues to which the strongth of the men was incompetent, or find means to arrive at the point he wished to gain, by crossing the river Apure, on whose banks, on the opposite side, were plenty of cattle grazing, within sight of the nearly famished troops. The latter could not be accomplished as he had no boats of any description, or timber to construct rafts; but about midway across the river was a fleet of sixty fleeberss, which belonged to the enemy, and were well armed and manned Bollwar stood on the shore grazing at these in despair, and con-

leany observed, "I would give the world to have personned of the Spanish fieldin, for without is I can accer come the river, and the trops are unaverplied Pass." It is impossible," and Bultrar, "nad the seen must all parish." "Leave that to me," replied Pass. And galloped off. In a ter minute, he returned, bringing up his guard of honor, consisting of three hundred lancers, solected from the main body of the blaners, for their proved bravery and strength, and, leading them to the bank, these briefly addressed them:—"We must have these flechers, or dis—let these follow Tio who please?" and, at the same moment, sparting his hould. The grander flowers are more than the strength of the same in the strength of the same in the strength of the same in the strength in the same in the strength of the same in the strength of the same in the strength of the same in the operations for some time. The battle of Coxede is, therefore, considered as one of the most important in its consequences, as well as the most sanguinary, of the revolution "

in its consequences, as well as the most sanguinary, of the revolution "

I will now present an extract from a work published in London in 1831, under the title of "Campaigns and Cruises in Venezuela and New Granada from 1817 to 1830," written by a British officer who served in these two countries during a portion of their revolutionary struggle; and I give you the passage simply to correct an error which occurs in "Hepplsley's Narrative," wherein the author attributes, from report, an act of cruelty to General Paez, of which he is ontirely innocent. The following is the passage, taken from page 37, vol. 1, of the above mentioned "Campaigns and Cruisee:"—"It was the very same wretch (General Zedefio) who so cruelly treated a Spanish officer, his prisoner, giving him a horse to escape scross the pains, and, at the same time, threatening to kill him if he again fell into his hands. Then, having followed him in a few minutes after, lancing him in cold blood. This action has been laid, but unjustly, to General Paez's charge."

In the memoir of the life of General Paez, pub-

charge."

In the memoir of the life of General Pacz, published in the New York Herald of the 29th July, 1850, now before me, is the following account of the engagement of Queserss del Medio, in which Paez distinguished himself in an extraordinary manner:— 1850, now before me, is the following account of the engagement of Quesers del Medio, in which Paez distinguished himself in an extraordinary manner:—

"On the first day of April. Gen. Morillo marched along the left bank of the Aranca, and approached the position occupied on the right bank by Generals Paez and Bolivar, the latter of whom had returned from the Congress, assembled at Angostura, and had been elected President of the republic. Morillo subsequently made several feigned movements to the right and to the left, as if he wished to cross the river, and at noon of the 2d., he took his position nearly opposite to that of Bolivar, out of the cannon's reach. For the purpose of diawing him out, General Paez crossed the river with one hundred and fifty horsemen, composed of officers and soldiers, and, forming them into three small columns, advanced upon the enemy. Morillo inmediately put all his forces in motion. His infantry and artillery commenced firing, whilst his horse men charged upon the small bani of patriets and he directed his course towards the bank of the river, hoping to everyower by numbers the weak columns of the enemy. Paez, in the meantime, retreated in order, leaving the pass of the river on his rear; and Morillo, observing this, and supposing him inevitably lost detached from the army all his cavairy, (consisting of one thousand horsemen, among whom were two bundred carabineers,) in pursuit of Paez, and directed his fire upon the right bank, which was defended by some light troops. As soon, however, as the brave commander of Apure perceived that the enemy's horse were at a considerable distance from the army, and in disorder, he faced about suddenly, attacked his pursuers in front and on the flanks, in small groups of twenty men, and without giving them time to recover from their astonishment, or to arrange their lines, he routed them, causing them great loss. In vain they made the ment of he republic—a centest which would be incredible. If it were not supported by the testimony both of the

glorious engagement, known in history by the name of Queseras del Medio. After this, Morillo retreated precipitately to Achaguas."

It was immediately after this engagement that Bolivar issued the following address to the army, which I copy from page 46 of vol. 2 of the Public Life of the Liberator:— He of the Liberator:

SEMON BOLIVAR, PRESIDENT, &c., &c.

TO THE HEDGE OF THE ARMY OF APURE—
Soldier—You have just performed the most av-

tary history of nations—one hundred—and fifty men, led on by or rather, one hundred and fifty heroes, the undaunted General Paos, have de undaunted General Paos, have de understelled in front the whole Spanish army, alled Morillo—artillery, infantry, cavalry, nothing available enemy to defend them from the hundred a fifty companions of the most intrepid Paos. The columns of their cavalry have disappeared under the strokes of our lances, their infantry sought a shelter in the woods, the roar of their cannon was silenced before the breasts of our horses, and only the darkness of night preserved the army of the tyrant from complete and absolute destruction.

Soldiers—The deed you have performed is but the prelude of what you cas a socomplish. Prepare then for the combat, and recken on victory, which you carry on the points of your lances and your bayonets.

Head quarters at Potreritos Marroreños, April 3,

Head quarters at Potrerites Marrerenes, April 3,

1819."

Bolivar, as is well known, entertained the highost opinion of the services and patriotism of General Paez, as appears from the following official communication, written immediately after the occurrences of 1826. It is found in vol. 8 of the work
last quoted:—

rences of 1826. It is found in vol. 8 of the work last quoted:—

"Head Quarters at Purero Cabello, January 3, 1827.

To His Excellency the General-in-Chief Jose A. Paez, Supreme Chief of Venezuela, &c. Sin.—The Liberator has just received, with indescribable joy, the submission of your Excellency to the government of the republic. By this distinguished testimony of devotion to Colombia, and respect to the laws, your Excellency has and respect to the laws, your Excellency has filled the measure of your own glory and of the national happiness. The Liberator has said to me:—

"Yesterday, General Paez has saved the republic and given to it a new life. By gathering together the remnants of the forces of Colombia, Gen. Paez preserved the vessel of State which had been wrecked through the disasters of the war, the convulsions of nature, and intestine divisions; and has bravely risked his life in 'a hundred battles to liberate the people, who, regaining their sovereignty, have established their fundamental laws. These are the offended laws; this is the people who owe to him gratitude and admiration. To day he has given us dome-tio peace; let us, like Sciplo, go and return thanks to heaven for having destroyed the enemies of the republic, instead of hearing complaints and lamentations. On this day sounds of joy and sentiments of generosity should alone be heard. General Paez, far from being guilty, is the savieur of the country.

His Excellency, therefore, directs me to say to

Pacz, far from being gunty, is the country.

His Excellency, therefore, directs me to say to your Excellency that, agreeable to the decree of the day before yesterday, there are no guilty persons in Venezuela, by reason of the reforms, and that all trials relative to the past are a violation of the sacred law, which guarantees the safety of all.

With perfect respect, I am your Excellency's very obedient servant. The Secretary of State and Secretary-General of the Liberator.

J. R. Revenga."

With perfect respect, I am your Excellency's very obedient servant. The Secretary of State and Secretary-General of the Liberator, P. R. Rayenga."

The Liberator, Simon Bolivar, arrived in Caracoas on the 10th January, 1827, and presented the sword which he had worn during the campaigns in Venezuela, New Granada, and Peru, to General Paez, who returned thanks for this especial mark of esteem and regard in a beautiful speech, reported in page 27, vol. 9, of the Public life of the Liberator.

The Congress of Venezuela, in 1836, having decreed that a golden sword should be presented to General Paez, it was on the 19th April, 1838, presented to him in Caracoas, in the pressone of the members of Congress, the officers of government, and the representatives of foreign nations, by the acting President, General Soublette, who on that occasion addressed General Paez thus:—"Heroic actions, which have exercised an incalculable influence on the destinies of Venezuela, have rendered your public life illustrious. From the condition of a plain soldier up to the rank of general in chief of the armics of the republic; from the station of a private citizen up to that of first magistrate of the nation, you have passed through a long and splendid excer, in which your military valor and the principles which have guided you, have associated your name men with the most insportant epochs of our country. Your fellow citizens have not forgotten, and history will hand down to posterity, the many battles in which you distinguished yourself, and the many critical situations in which you proved your loresight and prudence. An extraordinary action, due solely to your name and valor, has lately revived the admiration that you had won by the important services rendered by you in 1835, and which, in particular, the Executive feels bound to recall to mind on presenting to you, in accordance with a special law, this golden sword, a token of honor and national gratitude. Upon it are inseribed these words:—"The Congress of 1836 to the illustrious c

of the high opinion entertained by his sovereign for the character and services of General Paez. In 1843, the Citizen King of the French, Louis Philippe, named General Paez "Great Officer of the Legion of Honor," and sent him the cross and the Legion of Henor," and sent him the cross and the cordon, the insignia appertaining to that high rank in the legion. The Great Officers of the Legion of Honor are entitled to, and receive when in France, all the honors due to Generals of the Franch army. On that occasion appeared the following notice in the Democracie Partique:—
[Translated from the Democracie Pacifique, published in Paris in 1843.]

Paris in 1843.]

GENERAL PAEZ.

"We see with pleasure the distinguished proof of esteem which his Majosty Louis Philippe has just given to General Paez, ex Precident of the Republic of Veneruels, by transmitting to him the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. Every thing combines in General Paez to secure to him public sympethy and esteem; his political and administrative life; the brilliant actions in which he took part in the war of independence; his noble, firm, and disinterested conduct in the peculiarly difficult and delicate epoch of the re-establishment of peace and respect for the laws, in a country where the inerdinate pretensions of victorious generals impelled spect for the laws, in a country where the inerdi-nate pretensions of victorious generals impelled them one against the other, for the sake of obtain-ing power at the point of the sword, or by the force

"Paes, issuing from among the masses, was one of the first to proclaim the independence of his country, and from the beginning served as a plain soldier. At a later day, when the triumph of the great cause was almost despaired of, after the defeats which Bolivar sustained in the western provinces, and Marino in the eastern, he organized, in the immense savannas of the Apare, several corpin of cavairy, with which he incessantly attacked and destroyed the Spanish forces. Histactics were eminently skilful. When the Spanish battations appeared at any one point, he went cut to meet them but as he was aware that the inferior discipling of his soldiers would not allow them to fight to advantage in large bodies, he immediately retreated. His soldiers dispersed, and the Spaniards pursued them. The collective and compact strength of the Spaniards being thus broken, the followers of Paes turned upon them, and the personal superiority of the inhabitact Pass, issuing from among the masses, was one of The collective and compact strength of the Spaniarus being thus broken, the followers of Pack turned upon them, and the personal superiority of the inhabitate of the plains, made him master of his enemies. It was thus that Pacs destroyed by degrees, at Quescras dei Medio, Mata de la Miel, Mucuritas and a hundred other places, a great part of the new army that Spain sent over to Venezuela in 1815, commanded by General Morillo, the companion and rival of the Minas and the Empecinados. The brilliant feats of General Pacz, in the province of Apure, and the intimate conviction entertained by Bolivar that this General could keep the army under Morillo in check, suggested to the Liberator the great idea of suddenly invading New Granada, which had been forced by Merillo to submit anew to the mother country. This bold act of Bolivar was completely successful, and he soon joined again Gen. Pacz, who, on his part, had bravely and firmly kept up his victorious struggle with the Spaniards. These two generals, having united gained finally the battle of Carabobo, which secured the independence of the most important portion of Colombia. This victory enabled Bolivar to continue his triumphant march into Peru, where he gained the famous battle of Ayacoucho. Peru, where he gained the famous battle of Aya

Peru, where he gained the famous buttle of Ayacucho.

"But in our day, when the general wants of a nation can be satisfied only by ideas of organization, of order, and of justice, the military exploits of Gen. Paez, however illustrious, are eclipsed by the services rendered by him through his civic virtues and his respect for the laws. It is in fact to Gen. Paez that the Republic of Venezuela is indebted for the freedom and peace which she now enjoys, for he successfully opposed his firmness and influence to the lawlers pretencious of the old generals of the great war. It was he who repressed military ambitlouthe permanent cause of that anarchy whose is still desolsting the other portions of South America; he implanted the leve of civil liberty by becoming its principal defender. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the Venezuelans should compare him to Washington.

Washington.
Pence and tranquillity having been restored by Page, the legislative power of the republic was ena-bled, during the Presidency of this general, to en-gage in most important questions relative to the good administration of the government. Thus we see in this country the intricate proceedings of Spanish legislation succeeded by a more simple and concise body of laws, impired by our own color,

we see a happy future propared for the public wealth by means of liberal regulations respecting commerce; vessels and merchandise admitted on a footing of equality; the ports of the sountry spened to all flags, not excepting that of Spain, alsheugh that power has not yet acknowledged the independence of the country; a law passed to encourage immiration; advantages held out to foreigners even mater than those enjoyed by the natives; improve. I have a been a state institutes, such as the cademies of mathespecial of by means of the great impulse given to matics, sa uction, the teachers employed in which primary insultions, the teachers employed in which primary insultions, the teachers employed in which primary insultions, the teachers employed in which oven those of the lowest classes, receive a compensation which affer. All their time to teaching; the lows them to devote all their time to teaching; the lows them to devote all their time to teaching; the public revenue subject. All their time to teaching; the public revenue subject. All their time to teaching; the own them to devote all their time to teaching; the own them to devote all their time to teaching; the own them to devote all their time to teaching; the own them to devote all their time to teaching; the own them to devote all their time to teaching; the own that the man. Of distinction which General Paca has just received, and deservedly so, from our sovereign, has given us a which dehoner to the public life of this great citisen.

In 1845, Occar the First, king of Sweden and Norman, the collection of the Swed, with a communication concentration to the Swed, with a communication on own their time appropriation of the general.

A work, published in your city of New York, under the title of "Men of the Times," contains a brief biography of General Pace, in which his merits and services are justly recognized; and I have now before me a publication, also printed in New York, containing, among other evidences of the appreciation of the character and politic

ways regarded you as an eminent patriot, and the firm supporter of the civil institutions of your country."

I have, Mr. Editor. given you seme of the many testimonials infavor of General Paez, which, coming from high and intelligent sources, are entitled to great weight; but as I commenced quoting from the narrative of the "Impartial Observer," I will now wind up with another extract from the same paper. It is as follows, viz:—"We have thus seen General Paez obtain for Venezuela an independent government—we have seen him act as President for a constitutional term; put down a serious revolt; calm the country; bring everything into a flourishing condition, and, finally, leave his Presidential seat, the credit of the country good, its trade, commerce, and agriculture increasing, and ne cloud to be seen in the political horizon."

And what is the condition of this country now, under the Monagas rule? Instead of that "rotation in office." which the writer of the narrative says was so much desired, we have one brother Monagas succeding another brother Monagae in the Presidential chair, the credit of the country completely annihitated, and the revenues equandered by what has been very appropriately denominated here the ladrowera, (the robber's den.) composed of a clique who fatten on the spoils; the very judges open to corruption, and crime committed with impunity. Well may it be remarked of General Paes and his opponents, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Your obedient servant,

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY. INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM HAVANA.

The Progress of the Slave Trade den, den, de.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Windle, arrived vesterday from Havana, whence she sailed on the 29th ult. There is no news, except in relation to the slave

trade, that is interesting, and for the 'details we refer to our correspondence. Our Havana Correspondence. HAYANA, Dec. 29, 1852.

More Particulars Respecting the Capture of the Venus, &c., &c,
For some time past the greatest activity has reigned amongst the African slave traders of this island. Vessels have been and are fitting out in every port, even here, under the very noses of the authorities, whom rumor states are largely interested in the speculations; it is even said that some am inclined to think they reckon more upon the fess of so much a head, which they consider they are entitled to, for every negro brought to this island from the coast of Africa. Several cargoes have been landed within the last few weeks, and the British frigate Vestal has brought into this port no less than four prizes for adjudication-vessels which had fitted out for the African slave trade, and this,

too, within less than a week. The names of the prizes are the Venus, a neterious slaver, the Carlota, and the Custres Hermanes, all topsail schooners. The last vessel brought in is the Arrogante Emelie, a fine large brig. On board the Venus, my friend the Marquis - informs me, everything denoted her destination. Not only was she fully equipped for the slave trade, but all the captain's letters and papers. which were seized, mentioned the number of negroes he expected to bring from the coast, and he even went so far as to calculate the amount of profit he

hoped to derive from the speculation. The Venus was fully provided with a slave deck, shackles, and all the other requisites for a voyage to the coast of Africa; but upon being captured the captain declared he was a coasting vessel, and produced Havana custom house clearances to that effect; however, upon strict search being made, it was discovered be had also another set of doon ments, from the Spanish authorities, for the coast of Atrica. This, added to the fact of his being allowed to depart from the port during the night, has given rise to a suspicion of counivance on the part of the authorities. Moreover, I have heard that upon the science of his vessel by the captain of the British frigate, the master of the Venus fell on his knees, and confessed that he was bound to the coast snees, and conferred that he was bound to the coast of Africa, but at present on his way to the Cayos, off Cardinas, where he was to wait the arrival of the schooner Carlota, to complete his equipments, which she was to bring to him. Upon the British boats proceeding to the Cayos indicated by the captain of the Venus, sure enough, there was the Corlota, as also the Custros Hermans, fully laden with the necessaries for a savine youage, which captain of the Venus, sure enough, there was the Corlots, as also the Cuatros Hermanes, fully laden with the necessaries for a staving voyage, which were to have been put on board the Venus, and another vessel, no doubt the Arrogante Emilio, which was expected to rendexvous at those Cayos. The Vestal, having captured the three Vessels above alluded to brought them to Havana for trial, which was to have been commenced on the 23d December, when the owners, doubtless supposing that the captain of the Vestal's attention would be whelly engrossed with the case of the three prixes, gave orders to the Arrogante Emilio to sail, which has accordingly did at about 11 A M, the same day. The Vestal very soon afterwards followed, and brought her, also, back into port for adjustication. This latter vessel has a slave deck, and is in every way fitted for a voyage to the coast of Africas for slaves; that that was her destination, was notorious to everybody, and it was openly spoken of But, no effort on the part of the Spanish authorities will be left untried to obtain the liberation of these vessels; and the Spanish Judge of the Mixed Commission being one of the greatest slave dealers in the island, of course justice cannot be expected from him. The result will be, that the Spanish and English judges with be unable to come to a decision in the matter, in which case, I understand, it to the from him. The result will be, that the openion and English judges will be unable to come to a decision in the matter, in which case, I understand, it is the custom to tess up for an arbitrator, who will decide, of course, should be be a paniard, against the right of the British to detain the vessels in question. The of course, should be be a panish, against the right of the British to detain the vessels in question. The awners of the captured vessels have already been furnished by the Spanish authorities, since the vessels were brought into port, with documents, purparing to preveit at the said vessels, when captured, were bound on legal voyages.

The greatest excitement prevails here in consequence of the capture of these vessels.

The Captain of the Port, Luna, came ashore from the Vestal upon that vessel's return to port with the Arrogante Emilio in tow, and fairly danced with rage on the public wharf, much to the accusement of certain of the spectators. As Captain of the Port, he will have to explain how it was the Verus was allowed to leave Harans to the dead of the night, in contributation of the strickest artists of the code of the port regulations.

HAVANA, Dec. 29, 1862 Determination of the British Government to Pat B no the Slave Traffic-Audacity of the Slave Traders. and Commivance of the Authorities-The Venue Slaver Fitted Out in Havana, and Permitted to Leave Port at Midnight, contrary to the Stringent Regulations—Pursuit and Capture of Her by the British Frigate Vestal-Two other Slave Schoon ers also Captured, and finally a Fourth Prize-Commencement of the Legal Inquiry, &c., &c. Disgusted, doubtless, at the impunity with which the Cuban slave traders are permitted by the Spanish

authorities in this Island to carry on their horribie traffic with the coast of Africa, and probably satisfied as to the facts, so notorious, that the dealers in human beings are fully sanctioned and pretected in their illicit trade by the Spanish officials in Cuba, who, it is equally notorious, receive bribes of so much a head for every negro brought from the coast of Africa, it would appear that the British government no longer intend so be satisfied by the lying assn. ances of the Spanish government, in their proraises to cause the stipulations of the slave trade treaties to be faithfully observed in Cubs. Bet it would seem that in future it is the intention of the British government to make that of Spain do what

treaties to be faithfully observed in Guba. Bet it would seem that in future it is the intention of the British government is make that of Spain do what is right in the matter. We have had here for some time several British war vessels, who have orders to cruise in these waters. The Lady Suffolk had the decency to go to a port twenty miles from hence to take in her armament and slaving equipments; but the notorious slaver Vesus, and her two companions, the Carlota and Guatros Herkanes, counting upon the full protection of General Cañado, thought the trouble of moving to another port to finish her elaving equipments quite unnecessary, and so concluded them here, under the very eyes of the Captain of the Port. Every body knows that it is strictly forbidden at Havana to any vessel to attempt to leave the port between sunset and sunrise, any vessel so attempting to leave would be fired at from the More, and if she did not instantly return would be sunk. About six weeks ago, the British steamer Dee was detained nearly an hour in the Narrows, to the manifest risk of the vessel, because she was steaming out of the port at sunset.

It is also on record, that the mail steamer Twood was brought back into this harbor, after she had actually got outside the Mere before sunset war made, notwithstanding the Twood was a mail steamer, and every moment of the utmost importance. She was, nevertheless, detained all night in Port. But the Venus being intended for the coast of Africa, was not only allowed to depart from Havana without being cleared at the custem house, but was permitted to sail out of the port at midnight. If this is not connivance of the Spanish suchorities with the slave traders, and, especially in this instance, of Mr. Luns, the Captain of the Port, I do not know what else it can be called. The venus sailed midnight of the 17th. The British frigate Vestel, Captain Hamilton, who evidently must have had his eye on the slaver, as soon as adolling the manifest of the venus had so many hours start, the frigate gave o

Our Trintdad Correspondence. TRINIDAD DE CUBA, Dec. 20, 1858

More Disembarkation of Negroes from Africa-Death of Eighteen Slaves on the Vogage-Public Sale of the Human Cargo-Corruption of Spanish Officials-The Creoles Petitioning Against the Immense Influx of Slaves-Their Representations Disregarded-Adopting the Alternative of Exposing the Slave Trade Through the Columns of the HERALD, &c., &c.
As a Creole of the island of Cuba, and one whe

is warmly interested in the welfare of the land of his birth, I trouble you with the following statement of facts, notorious to the entire commo nity of this district, respecting a recent dissurbarkajust been effected near this city, at a place called

A few days ago there arrived at the last meation ed place a guayro, such as those which are used for consting in the river Congo. This vessel, which had been longthened some time previous to sailing from Africa, brought 273 slaves She was sixty-five days on the voyage, during which time eighteen of the negroes died. The slaves were landed and received at Zarza by Don Salvador Castro, of this place, who immediately had them conveyed to the estate called Guayinaro, belonging to Don Mariane Borrell, where, in the most open and audacious manner, they were publicly sold, in lots of eight, twenty, thirty, and forty negroes. There are now for sale forty-eight, in the hands of Mouses. Marugat, Palun & Co., and Don José San Martin, which will be taken on Sunday next, In the Spanish steamer Isabel, from this point, probably to Cleafuegos, and there sold.

The vessel which brought those pegroes from Africa was burnt in the river Zarra, after everything had been taken out of her. The Lieutenant Governor of Trinidad, El Senor de Elizaide, having sanctioned the introduction of the said slaves, re-ceived the sum of one ounce, or seventeen deliars, for each negro which was so landed, in contraven-tion of the existing treaties. The Lieutsaant Go-ventor of Cienturgos, El Sanor Royes, also received an cunce a head for seventy negro slaves, which were part of a cargo recently landed in this neigh-bendered, and taken, by cartain secondarys to Cienborbood, and taken, by sertain speculators, to Gienfuegos, where they were soid. The said Governor Reyes expects to receive a similar sum for the forty-eight which are to leave this place in the steamer Isabel, on Sunday next, for the port of

lory-eight which are to leave this plans in the steamer lasbel, on Sunday next, for the port of Cieniuegos.

Petition after potition has been addressed, by the oyal Greeles of this island, to the Queen of Spain, epresenting to her Majesty the danger which is likely to result, and has already, upon asveral easiens, threatened to disturb its tranquility, from the enormous mejority of the colored population over that of the white, and its immense increase by reason of the slave trade with Africa, but to which not the slightest attention has been ped by the Spanish government; but, on the contrary, the authorities of Spain in Cuba appear to sensity at, and countenance, and actually promote, by every means in their power, this illegal and dangerous traffic. The Creoles in a themselves under the necessity of adopting other means of expering to the world the dishonesty practised by the Spanish officials in Cuba—the above case being but one of very many which recently have occurred in this district.

By giving this an insertion in your valuable journal you will oblize, without, I will renture to say, one single exception every Greele in the island of Cuba, who are one and all history concard and the say, one single exception, every Croole in the island of Cuba, who are one and all bitterly opposed to the inhuman traffic in slaves, which is entirely carried on by the Catalan and other strangers resident in Cuba.

Gradua.

Mississippi United States Senator — In relation to the appointment by Governor Feets of B. M. Kenyon to the office of United States Senator for Missispip, the Namenal Intelligence thinks it highly probable that there is some mistake in it. It is true that the term of one of the senators from Missispip will expire in March next, but it is equally true that the Legislature of the State was apprised at its last receive of this properties washing, and either refused to elect a marriantor, or felled in the effort to do so. Under these circumstances, the Governor has no power over the appointment as he can only fill a vacancy incidentally occurring. A case directly in point was sexied twenty-seven years ago, by the Senate itself, when, directed a reverse precedents, (being cases in which no objection had been raised.) It refused to recognise the commission, commencing with a regular term, which was granted to Judgment, given against an executive appointment which was perhaps, emitted to greater weight from its having been made in purmance of the statute law of Connecticut, has stood must the present day. Was presums, therefore, that Mississippi will remain unrecovered a mona of her censatorith heirs until feet Legislature aballed elect a person to fill the and the law belief the bill the interest aballed to the research the latest the lagislature aballed elect a person to fill the and the larger than the latest which the latest the latest the latest aballed to the latest aballed to the latest aballed to the latest aballed to the latest the la MISSISSIPPI UNITED STATES SENATOR -- In relaheirs until her Legislatur elect a person to fill it, and in this respect she will be in the rame condition as dorch through whose Legislature bes, in like manner. Called to the constable to page con of her mean that will beautie repaid to the fth of March segs that will beautie repaid to the fth of